

*Cynanchus*

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*Plat. M. P. H. H.*  
*Ind. M. P. H. H.*

R E. Taylor-

admitted March 8th 1821.-

Sept. 3 R

-120-40 small birds

### *Cynanche Trachealis*

This disease may be defined an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Trachea, inducing a secretion of tenaceous fluid, which impedes respiration. X

In the whole catalogue of diseases, to which Children are subject, there is not one more formidable in its appearance, and fatal in its consequences, or one which really merits the attention of the Practitioner, more than that of which I am to treat.

The disease is of frequent occurrence both in this country, and in Europe, and it was not untill about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, that it was treated with any degree of success.

Previous to that period, the disease of Children were viewed in a different light, from that in which we now regard them.

The Ancients supposed them to be so

General Introduction

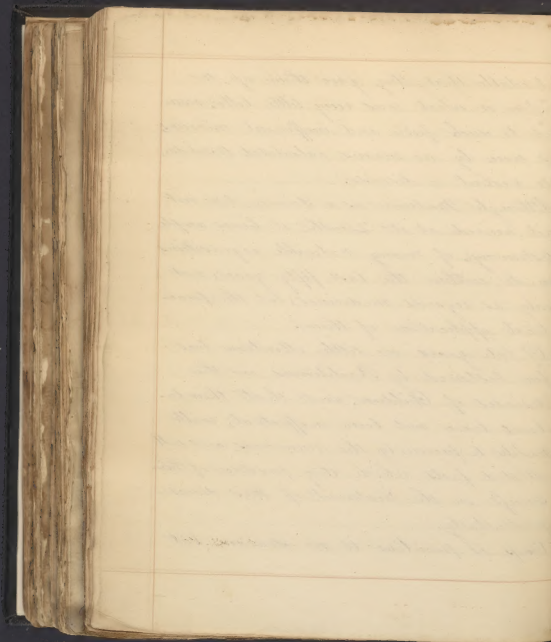
The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the human mind. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the history of the human mind in general, the second section deals with the history of the human mind in particular, and the third section deals with the history of the human mind in the future. The first section is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the history of the human mind in general, the second part deals with the history of the human mind in particular, and the third part deals with the history of the human mind in the future. The second section is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the history of the human mind in general, the second part deals with the history of the human mind in particular, and the third part deals with the history of the human mind in the future. The third section is divided into three parts: the first part deals with the history of the human mind in general, the second part deals with the history of the human mind in particular, and the third part deals with the history of the human mind in the future.

intractable that they gave them up to  
natures or what was very little better, resor-  
ted to such feeble and inefficient measures,  
as were by no means calculated to subdue  
so violent a disease.

Although Medicine as a Science, has not  
yet arrived at its Zenith, it bears ample  
testimony, of many valuable acquisitions  
made within the last fifty years; not  
only as regards medicines, but the prac-  
tical application of them.

Of late years no little attention has  
been bestowed by Practitioners on the  
diseases of Children, and that their re-  
sults have not been ineffectual, will  
readily be proved by the numerous, and well  
attested facts, which they produce of their  
success in the treatment of this disease  
particularly.

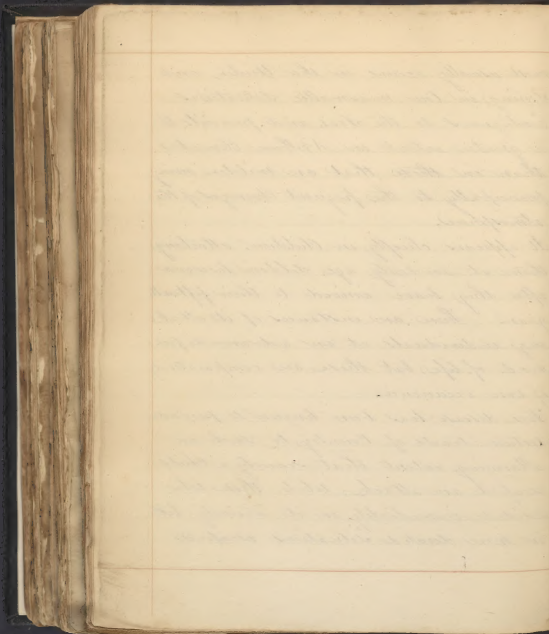
Croup is peculiar to no season, but



most usually occurs in the Winter, and Spring, in low miasmatic situations contiguous to the Sea, and prevails to a greater extent in Northern Climates than in those that are milder owing principally to the frequent changes of the atmosphere.

It appears chiefly in Children, attacking them at an early age, seldom however after they have arrived to their fifteenth years. There are instances of its attacking individuals at an advanced period of life; but these are comparatively of rare occurrence.

This disease has been known to invade certain tracts of Country, to such an alarming extent that scarcely a Child escaped an attack; while those who resided immediately in its vicinity, but in more elevated situations escaped



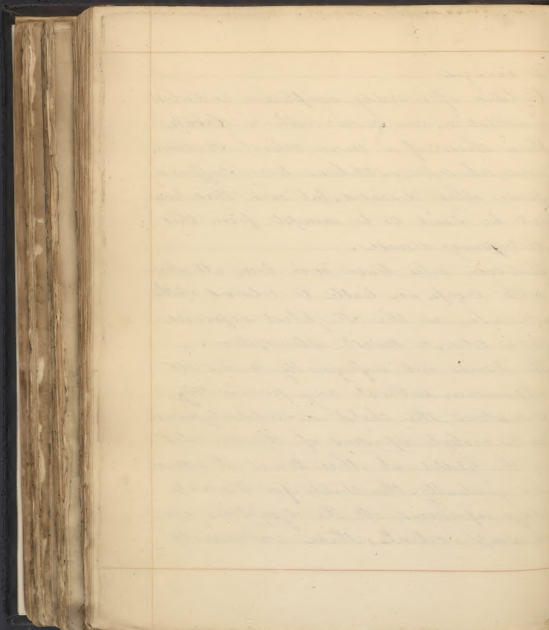


its ravages.

Children of a ruddy complexion, and robust constitution, are more liable to Croup, than those of a more delicate structure, and whose constitutions have suffered from other diseases; but even these can not be said to be exempt from this distressing disease.

Children who have once been attacked with Croup, are liable to returns of the disease, on the slightest exposure to a cold, or moist atmosphere.

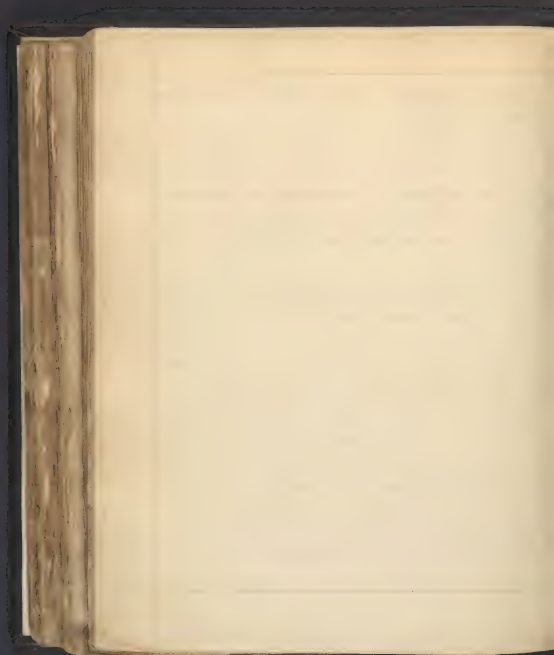
The disease not unfrequently makes its appearance, without any prodromatory symptoms, the child is suddenly seized with violent spasms of the muscles of the Glottis. at other times it advances gradually, the child for several days experiences all the symptoms of a Simple Croup; these continue to



as it is when until it has fully  
developed itself.

The first symptom which attracts the  
attention of the Student is that  
pain in the eye which is at  
times so distressing, and may be regarded  
as the most prominent symptom of  
the disease.

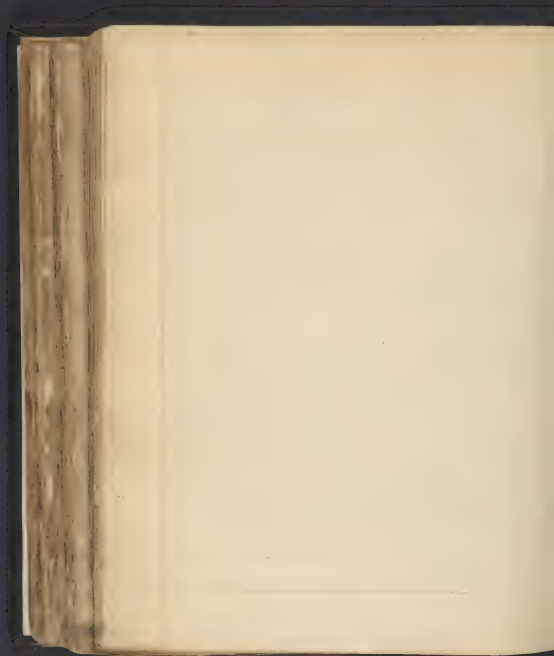
There is great difficulty of looking  
inwardly, and the eye is accompanied  
with a chill sensation, and a burning  
for the most part, and, finally,  
the face appears red, and enlarged,  
the heat of the eye, all these symp-  
toms are accompanied with Tynia  
the Dolor is soon much increased, and the  
Student is unable to study, and, finally,  
changing his position to alleviate his  
sufferings. The whole train of  
symptoms continue to increase in



recovered, until the 2<sup>d</sup> system comes  
so completely exhausted, that it is no  
longer able to withstand the attack,  
and the finally terminates in  
(1) nasitis - (2) emp and (3) asthma.  
or finally with acute asthma. The  
two diseases certainly resemble each  
other in some particulars, but an  
attentive observer can readily distin-  
guish between them.

In acute asthma there is usually dis-  
tinct remissions, the pulse is not so  
hard, or quick, and the voice does  
not undergoes that change, which  
is so peculiar to emp and a few.  
It is well known that during the  
paroxysm of the asthma, the patient  
is often obliged to aspire the patient and  
pains.

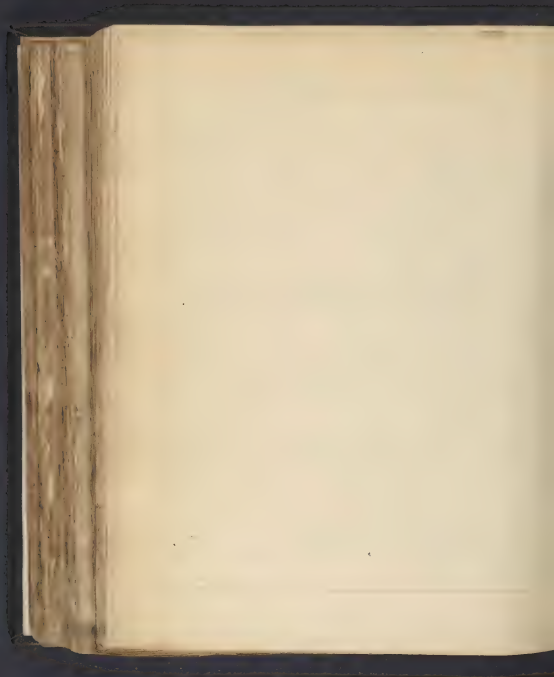
When any foreign substance is intro-



most in the Trachea, there is some difficulty in breathing, and I often meet with a tumor which was taken to be a tumor, where the symptoms were so precisely similar that it was treated as Cancer or Abscess, and pieces of Skull was found lodged in the Trachea.

Accidental obstructions, where a foreign body is introduced in the Trachea (violent Coughing) causes great pain is experienced either in the Superior, or inferior part, of the Trachea as usually described.

It does not now suppose that a tumor arises in the Trachea, there are many slow in their progress, and more or less to be feared. Of course may be and distinguished from Cancer. Sympsis It is a large formation.

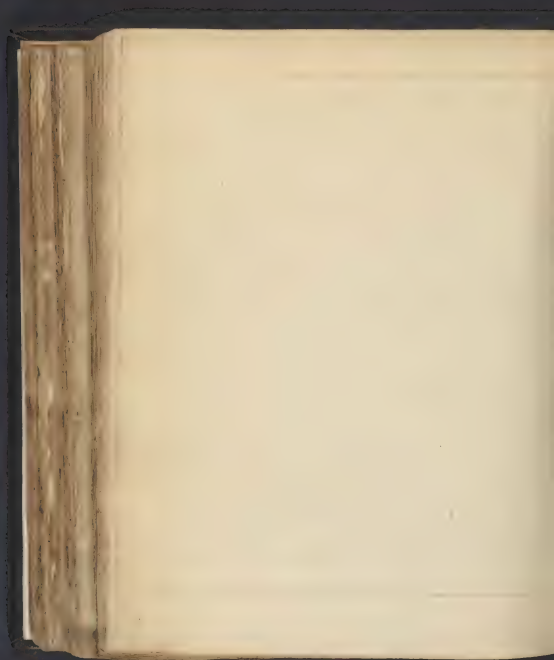




When the Stomach is full, and regular, it  
is free of the thing, and is relaxed,  
is Subsidence of Spasm, and expecto-  
ration of the Membrane.

On the contrary it may be viewed as  
unfavorable when it is a  
series of these Spasms & the  
becoming more quick, and irregular;  
the difficulty of respiration increases,  
till it can be little or no respiration,  
and the lips of a livid  
or dark colour the Case may then  
be considered as dangerous in the  
extreme.

Cruveilhier who describes this disease  
with so much accuracy, and whose  
dissections have been performed with  
such precision, gives the following  
account of the appearances on dissec-  
tion of the Membrane which



Just the Trachea, between the inner  
coat of the Trachea, we found in  
a highly inflamed state, the Mucous  
external, and internal membrane being  
very lacerated. This is attributed, to  
the dissection impeding the circulation,  
and thereby causing a serious  
interception, in the blood, and in the  
arteries. When I was, I found a little  
further in from the right bronchus  
and superior vena, there was with  
the same. On a section, the membrane  
appeared of a much finer and  
more delicate texture of the body,  
than at any other part of that organ  
and probably, also, a little up  
wards behind the Pleural Cavity;  
finally terminated, in a mass of  
pus like substance.

The distance of the Trachea at its



middle, was found much smaller,  
than either its Superior, or inferior  
part, owing to the contraction of its  
muscular fibres.

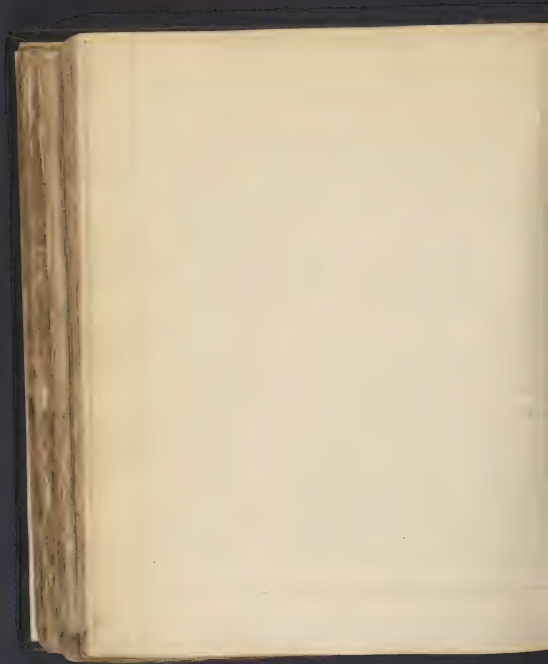
It appeared to not invariably  
contain stones, as is sometimes  
it is admitted by every candid Physi-  
cians that they do exist, in a  
variety of Cases.

Treatment. Judging from the  
size of the Stone, and the numerous  
collections, which have been made by  
Phyans, and others of equal eminence  
we are naturally led to the conclu-  
sion that the Stone is not  
an inflammatory disease. Accord-  
ingly the measures which should  
be employed, are those which are  
calculated to reduce the general  
system and subdue local inflammation



Should the Medicine I allude to  
be the ineffectual Stage of the disease;  
the first, and most effectual mode  
of affording relief to the unhappy  
sufferer, would be to excite active  
vomiting, as speedily as possible, and  
this may be accomplished, either  
with Ipecac, or Tart. Emetic, the  
last mentioned medicine, is in  
higher repute as a remedy in this  
disease, being more speedy in its  
operation than Ipecac, and there-  
fore to be preferred.

Our remedies should invariably be  
adapted to the disease, if it be in-  
fant, give tea, and repeated doses  
untill active vomiting is produced.  
The warm bath ought immediately  
to succeed the Emetic, and to be  
productive of much benefit.

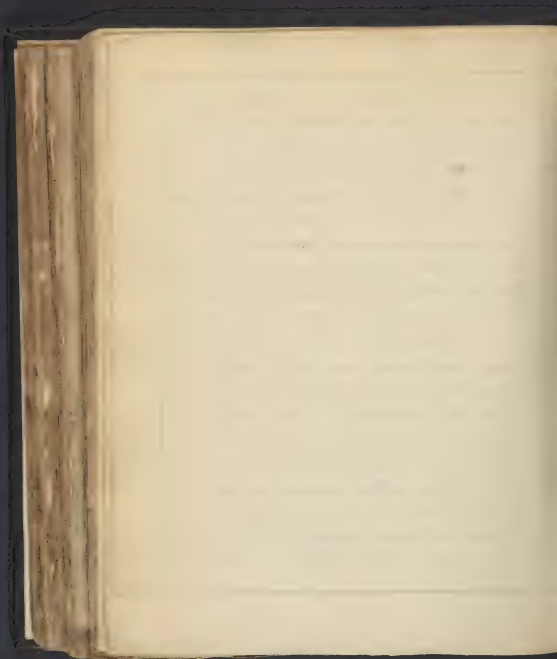




child must remain in it for the  
space of fifteen, or twenty minutes.  
If this fail to give relief, resort to  
"the Lancet; this" above all other rem-  
edies is the most speedy, and effec-  
tual mode, of reducing arterial  
action, and relieving Spasms.

(Dr. Home detracted from a child  
fifteen months of age, five ounces of  
blood, and shortly after repeated  
the operation, with entire success.  
This at first view might appear a  
barbarous mode of proceeding; but  
such is the nature of the disease;  
it often terminates so.

The Lancet is to be used in this  
disease, like other remedies, proceed  
with caution, but not timidity, and  
when the system imperiously calls  
for its use, not to be slight of it.



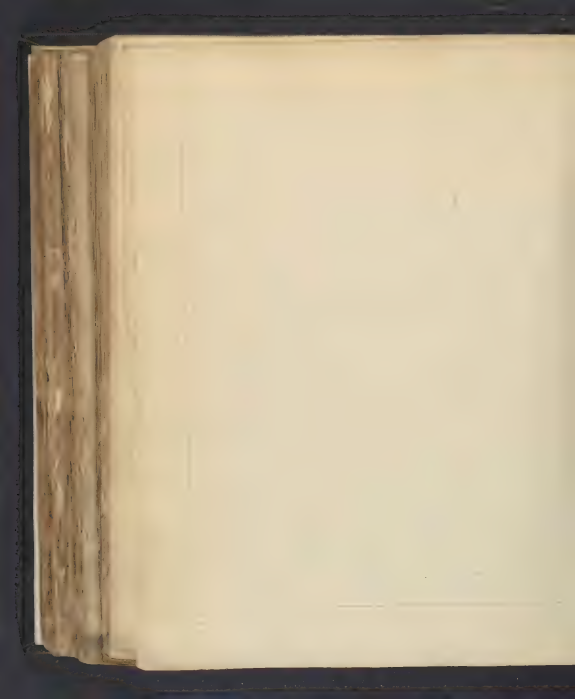
At the 2<sup>nd</sup> point we are to enquire, and the  
Rule in particular, to be sought, and  
the will of the Lord is to be ascertained.  
When there is a doubt, and the  
of the Rule, by that one or more  
subsequent Penalties, will be able to  
effect more; then will all the  
not be continued.

If there be a doubt to be resolved to in  
the early stage of the disease, or  
if the will be justly, and the  
order fail to effect a complete  
cure, it often happens that some  
good aid is not obtained, until  
the disease has made considerable  
progress, but this is the worst  
case to be able to resist. In some  
cases the disease is not  
cured.

After the child has been cured a



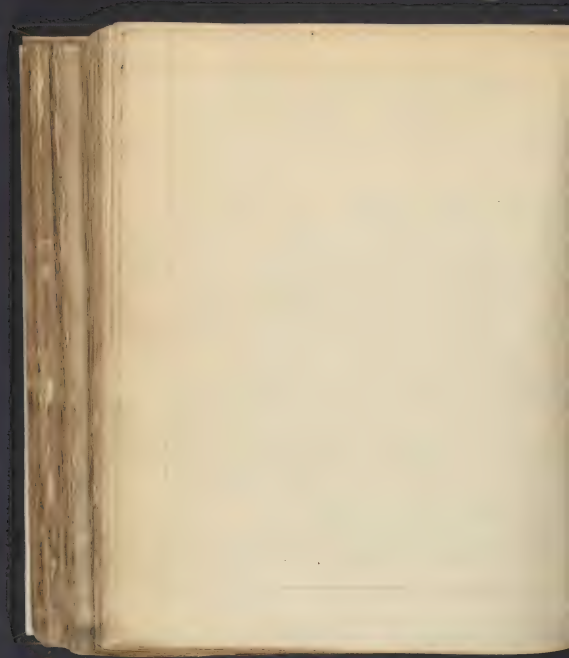




test which they should be exposed to.  
They are in doubt; whether the infants  
system will admit of such harsh  
treatment; but it has been demon-  
strated in so clear a manner, as  
not to admit of the smallest doubt,  
that the proportion of fluids to that  
of the Solids is much greater in Chil-  
dren than in Adults, and this must  
be a necessary consequence of a  
more extensive depletion in the same  
proportion.

With regard to the practical utility  
of Calomel, there can be no doubt, it  
was extensively used by Dr Rush  
and he attributed its efficacy in this  
disease, to some peculiar action in-  
dependent of its purgative.

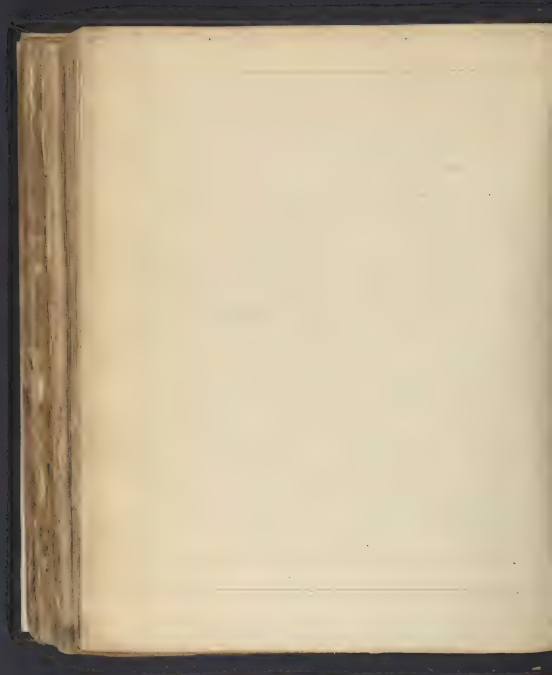
By Dr Hamilton the same course  
of practice was pursued, and he





are found to him with, not always.  
The most of 1.000000 usually, be-  
-hind Camp, with large doses of Col-  
-ic acid, in combination with the Evacu-  
-tion of a Salivary, in the proportion  
of XXV grs of the former, to VII of the  
latter, this has proved to a child  
twelve months of age, and effected  
a healthy effluvia, during the  
interval he gave the Polysaccharide  
with complete success.

This last named article was ex-  
-tensively used by Dr. Archer, he re-  
-commends it very highly, and sub-  
-sequent experience confirms the utility  
of this medicine. Dr. A. used it  
in every stage of the disease, both  
as an Emetic, and as a cathartic; pre-  
-scribed as an Emetic it is a full  
remedy, and there are so many



other medicines belonging to that class,  
so far superior to it that Practitioners  
seldom resort to it with that view,  
as an Expectorant it serves its purpose  
as a remedy in this disease.

The Antimonial wine, presented as  
an expectorant, is an efficacious reme-  
dy, in this stage of the disease, and  
is much resorted to.

When the arterial system has been  
subdued by the warm bath Emetics  
V.S and the other remedies which I  
have previously mentioned. then ap-  
ply Blisters and Symplicisms to the  
back of the chest in either situation blisters  
act extremely well.

If after all the remedies within our knowl-  
edge have been fairly tried and found  
ineffectual the last and only resource  
is the operation of Bronchotomy.



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Imperial dissertation

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Organic structure

The history of the

and the March 10th 1871

